





For the Reporter, the Kentucky Gazette, the Argus, the Palladium, and all the newspapers printed in Kentucky.

MATTHEW LYON.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY, ON THE NIGHT OF ELECTION.

No. VII.

"Sometimes in his wild way of talking, he would say that gravity was an arrogant scoundrel, and he would add—of the most dangerous kind—because a sly one; and that he verily believed more honest well meaning people were huddled out of their goods and money by it in one to a hundred, than by pocket-picking and shop lifting in seven."

STERNE.

Fellow Citizens—One week has passed without my having addressed you on the inextinguishable subject of our exercise of our invaluable right of suffrage, which has been refused us by our servants; during which time I have been waiting the arrival of the news papers, in order that by a view of the legislative speeches of the opposers of your right, I might the better give form to some of the unexpressed thoughts which have long floated in my mind. The last mail arrived without bringing me one of those speeches. The Argus of the 4th inst. however, contains what gratifies me more than all my humble efforts—Mr. Breckenridge's bold, manly, profound, correct and uncontaminated speech on this question, which in my view is more important than any that ever was discussed in the new capital—a question in which is involved the very existence of one of the fundamental principles of republicanism. Indeed after the appearance of this speech, such is the opinion of the convincing power of Breckenridge's arguments, that I should have been ashamed to have pursued the subject farther, were it not that I am sensible that the great body of the people occupied by their common avocations and individual concerns, generally, read the news papers and newspaper writers as evanescent, the mere transient vehicles of the thoughts and opinions of the day, and are too apt to take it for granted, that the subject which is not continued is neglected and its object relinquished.

Another consideration prevents my dropping this subject—62 persons who have stood high enough in the public estimation to be chosen to represent the people in the lower house, and between 20 and 30 in the upper house of the legislature, have by their votes, pledged their political reputation to make their constituents believe, that by implication (and what I call trick) the people have surrendered their right of election in the present case—a right which stands first in the list of the rights of man—a right which is reserved to us in the most explicit manner in the first pages of our compact called the constitution of Kentucky—the right of choosing the man who is to govern our commonwealth, elected for that express purpose.

Although we see but little on this subject in the news papers against our right, some of which papers are devoted to the interests of those ex-legislators; and although I have not heard a man, woman or child open their mouths in favor of the legislative abandonment of that sacred right since I left Frankfort, I cannot imagine these men or their immediate connections are idle, or will cease their endeavors to puzzle or to poison the public mind on the occasion. Those men who circulated the report that I was crazy, and that my essays were the effusions of a deranged mind, will still be busy.

Crazy, fellow citizens! Yes to see our rights so basely trampled on—to see that right (of all rights the most precious) ridiculed and made light of, makes me almost as crazy as I was in 1797-'98 and '99, when I saw the chains forging with which the American people were to be fettered. Although this pen of mine which is apt to give offence to tyrants, is not now so active, nor my power or convenience to make exposures, at all equal to what they then were, my mind and my feelings are, and always will be the same when I see our rights prostrated, invaded or endangered.

The last Argus contains also, a transcript of the notable resolution and the preamble to it, introduced by our quondam friend Mr. Mills, by the adoption of which our servants, sworn to be faithful to our commonwealth, have attempted to smother the right of election so dear to us; they have not only gone to the extent of their short lived power in surrendering our right, but they have exerted that power to bolster up the lieutenant governor's prerogative, and that bolting must remain to our great vexation, until it is torn away by men elected in place of those bolsters, who will have a greater regard for our rights, than for the lieutenant governor's prerogative.

For your animadversion and my amusement, I will make some observations on this notable preamble, the handy work of the ingenious celebrated Mr. Mills, the same gentleman who, in his doubtful in od, brought forward the resolution for an enquiry into the nature and bearings of the election subject, the resolution which has lost 45 to 40. I do not call that preamble the handy work of Mr. Mills merely because I saw him handing it about to gentlemen who despised him and his handy work, but concurring with him on that occasion, laughed while they encouraged and prompted him. I do emphatically call this curious kind of odd medley, the handy work of the learned gentlemen, because I can see no exertion of mind in it. This notable performance commences with an exercise on the question of the power of the legislature to provide by law to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of our governor, and he says, that "it will be readily admitted that the right of free suffrage ought to be supported by this body; and that every door to the exercise of that right should be fairly opened by salutary provisions." So far well done Mr. Mills; no patriot could have spoken better; but why sir, after so fair an outset, so handsome a start, why have you baulked so confidently? Why have you flew the course, the honest, the honorable, the patriotic course? It is but a trifling apology you offer, sir, when you say, that "a greater stretch is an unlimited exercise of that choice privilege than the constitution will justify, ought not to be made." Why dear Mr. Mills, did you not proceed and say, that every exercise of that choice privilege which the constitution does not positively and unequivocally forbid, the people are entitled to, and if not provided for in the constitution, ought by all means to be provided for by law? The latter part of the position as it then would have stood, is perfectly in sequence with your part of it, it is as sound and as demonstrable as any proposition in Euclid; but it suited not your purpose to proceed in this manner. No sir, lawyer-like you thought that was your time to exert your talent at misrepresentation, but you unfortunately set to talking about a charter, insulting the majesty of the people of Kentucky by comparing their rights to the chartered rights of the oppressed people of

England—rights which have been screwed and forced from the hands of their tyrants. And you talk sir, as ignorantly of the people of this commonwealth seizing upon their rights, as if you had been just imported. What shameful jargon! the production of an American legislator, a man of learning too. Surely sir, you must have been dreaming over your blackstone, or some other English advocate for prerogative, when but half awake you took up your pen and wrote such stuff. Were you awake to the rights and interests of your fellow-citizens, you must have proudly discarded all such nonsense, and felt that the sovereign people of Kentucky have received their rights and their invaluable privileges from the great God or HEAVEN, the author of nature, and from no other power, actor or thing—and that instead of seizing upon our rights, they have inherited them from a constitutional maker who cannot err, who gives liberally and deals not in implication. To defend those rights, rivers of American blood have been shed. You ought to know, sir, that the people of Kentucky do not, nor cannot derive rights or power from a constitution which, such as it is, is a creature of their own, made up of a surrender of certain powers and rights yielded for their common benefit—for their own use and purpose, not for the benefit of those they agree to be ruled by, and all the rights and privileges which they received from the great almighty source of power, which they have not absolutely and unequivocally surrendered to the common stock, remains inherent in them. Deny this doctrine of true old American philosophy, of genuine republican truth, if you dare sir—if you cannot deny it, or refute it, can you reconcile with your refusal to the people you profess to serve, the people you have sworn to be faithful and true to, of their exercise of one of their fundamental rights, inherited by them from the author of their being, who gave it them as a share of their patrimony, and to your having done this upon a doubtful opinion of an implied surrender of that right?

Passing over some irrelevant matter and a repetition of the implication clauses, which Mr. Mills seems so obstinately to pin his notable production, that the legislature cannot create a judge or a justice of peace. I cannot pretend to say what he means or intends by this assertion, but I will tell the gentleman if he means to apply it to a want of a power in the legislature to provide by law for an election to fill the vacancy in contemplation, he is as much out of the record as he is in the rest of his calculations. I ask the gentleman if he ever knew a judge or a justice created without a legislative act? When the legislature do their part towards the creating a judge or a justice, the appointing power does their part; so when the legislative power does their part towards the election of a governor to fill the vacancy, the people in whom the electing power resides, will do their part. The gentleman next runs on as if intent on beguiling his followers with a falacious rant about successors to the governor, and then asks, if we can substitute another successor. I will take the liberty to tell the good gentleman, who professes so much attachment to (the some of the) incongruities in the constitution, that those he calls successors are by that constitution nothing more than substitutes for a governor. The constitution recognizes no successor to the governor but the man who is elected by the people for the express purpose of filling the station of chief magistrate, or governor of the commonwealth; but supposing the gentleman was right with regard to successors, (which I by no means admit,) should death remove those two successors as frequently is the case with whole families, the legislature would be obliged to act on the subject or there would be an interregnum. I they could legislate on the subject, in that case without farther constitutional power, why not act on the subject now?

The gentleman proceeds farther, and by a kind of admission says, that the legislature may provide for an election and the people may elect a governor to fill the vacancy in cases where the constitution is silent, and then contends that the constitution is silent. Although the constitution is silent as to the time and manner of such an election, it is not silent as to the people's right—so far from silent as to the people's right, as to provide for the people's right of being governed by a man of their choice, elected by them expressly for that special purpose. Even the clause from which the lieutenant governor derives his temporary power of governing the commonwealth, expressly says, that the power is vested in him only until a governor is qualified, that is, no longer than the necessity of his retaining that power exists.

Notwithstanding Mr. Mills' good start in favor of our elective franchise, his many plausible admissions in favor of that "choice privilege," notwithstanding all his doubts, he has been an instrument as far as his power could extend, (and I am told he is a man of great influence) to deprive the people of one of the choicest privileges that the great founder of the Universe has endowed his most favored creature man with; the right of choosing with his fellow citizens the chief magistrate of the commonwealth of which he is a member.

Although I have seen this Mr. Mills almost every day for two months, he is to me quite a stranger. Although I do not like the affected gravity of his countenance, for charity sake I hope he is not often subject to reproach—he behaved well to the question of the right of instruction, which although of vastly less importance than the right of election, is a right that cannot be abandoned by a consistent republican. I have been told that this gentleman is considered a lion in debate where democratic principles are pending; his late conduct by no means corroborates with this information. I fear the lion is no more than a deep upon him, which serves to cover a person resembling in mind and manners, a long eared animal more noted for his obstinacy and sluggishness than his speed. I can see no better apology for him on the present occasion, than that because he did not happen to be the first assister of the people's right, he would rather abandon that right than come in for a subaltern share of the honor of preserving it by providing for its exercise. He is, I am told, one of those tender conscience men, who regardless of the oath they have taken to be faithful and true to the commonwealth of Kentucky, could not in conscience provide for the exercise of the right of the people who compose that commonwealth to elect their governor. Those men remind me of what Sterne says of such people—"When a man thus represented tells you in any particular instance, that such or such a thing goes against his conscience—always believe he means exactly the same thing as when he tells you such a thing goes against his stomach; a present want of appetite being generally the true cause of both."

With those few moderate and imperfect hints, I must beg leave to part with my friend Mills for this time, after reminding him and his followers, that when the obstinately will-

fully blind lead the blind, both are apt to fall into the ditch.

Fellow citizens, look at what is done in New York state in a case similar to ours, their governor being elected Vice President, resigns. I understand their legislature have provided for an election by the people to fill the vacancy. It is with you on the present occasion by care and vigilance at the next election, to guard and secure your own rights. In the nature of things almost every crime is attended with its concomitant punishment. God in his providence punishes a passionate people, who by supineness, indifference and audacity, suffer themselves to be betrayed by their rulers with slavery.—The ancient and modern history of the world—the wretched situation of the present inhabitants of the eastern continent, and the expiring spark of liberty in the British Isles, all contribute their testimony to this awful truth. The rights of man have seldom been attacked all at one time, even by the worst of tyrants. They are generally attacked and torn from them one at a time. Such has been the fate of the people of the British Isles; they are now next door to slavery. The exercise of one of our most important rights has once been denied us—this is an invasion of that right, the right of election, to which you are referred even by those who have denied you that exercise as an antidote against, or a corrector of every political evil. If we yield to this invasion our right and the rights of our progeny, we must expect more invasions. That you may see it your interest and your duty to be up and doing at your next election, is the wish and the prayer of your old friend,

M. LYON.

Eddyville, Feb 28, 1817.

#### A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Versailles on the 1st day of April 1817, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Allen John  
Abbott Susan 2  
Allen Beylla  
Adams Robert  
Buchannon Levi  
Buckner Susan M.  
Bell Thompson  
Bulard Simon  
Berry Benjamin Capt.  
Brooking Thos. A.  
Burlingame Eljah  
Brown Preston  
Brooks Cary  
Cotton George T. 3  
Creath Jacob Rev'd.  
Clerk of Woodford 4  
Chris Jacob  
Cal-mes Marcus gen 3  
Cochran William  
Combs Andrew  
Campbell David  
Cowan Peter  
Davis Henry 2  
Dawson James  
Ford Benjamin  
Freeman George  
Green James  
Gray Joseph  
Gordon James  
Guthery Benjamin 2  
Hamilton J. & A. B.  
Hitt Peter  
Howard John H.  
Harp-r Henry  
Hill William  
Hawkins John Esq.  
Johnson Henry  
Johnson John D.  
Kinkead Archibald  
King John  
Kinkead John  
Lee John D.  
Lampkin Presley T.  
Marshall Lewis  
McCrackin Cyrus  
Moss Amy  
McMekin John  
Marshall James  
McGowan James  
Mason Lucy  
Maddox Thomas  
Newman Samuel P.  
Nixon Ann  
Obanion William  
Patten Sanford  
Peters James  
Palmer Charles C.  
Ryder Jacob  
Reid John  
Smith Jane  
Stevenson Elizabeth  
Stanford James  
Smith William  
Sheriff of Woodford  
Thomson James  
Taylor Thomas M.  
Wallace Amy  
Williams Isaac  
Wren Clyde H.  
Woodford Lewis  
Winn Thomas  
Yancey Robert  
W. W. WHITTINGTON, A. P. M.

#### NOT IN THE PRESS.

And will be ready for Subscribers in a short time

The Beauties of Divine Poetry, or A Book of Appropriate Hymns

AND SPIRITUAL SONGS,

For the use of all Saints;

Principally Original or Altered.

BY THE REV. M. SMITH.

Author of the view of the British Possessions in North America, and history of the War, &c. &c.

Those who have any TYPING STONES on hand which ought to be published, will please to send them to this office as soon as convenient, that they may be printed, with the names of the Author.

It is intended to have this work elegantly executed—it will contain nearly 300 pages of 24mo; bound in different style, calculated to suit subscribers and purchasers. The price will be from 75 cents to 1 dollar.

N. B. Subscription received at this office Lexington April 24. 14-4

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

#### Claims for Military Lands &c.

During the late War.

MILITARY AND GENERAL AGENCY.

Washington City, 10th March, 1817.

Sir,—For the information of your readers, should you think proper to publish it, I take the liberty to apprise you that the act passed on the 10th day of April 1816, entitled "an act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes" has been amended by an act of the late Congress, so as that the

1st Sect. limits the provision of the ninth section of the former act to buildings occupied by order, as a place of deposit for military and naval stores, or as barracks for the military forces. Claims under this and the ninth section aforesaid, to be investigated by the Commissioner and reported to Congress.

2d Sect. Provides for the appointment of special Commissioners as formerly, who are requested to take an oath of office. Commissioners authorized to appoint an agent in behalf of the U. States, to join with the special Commissioners, when he may deem it expedient.

3d Sect. Provides for payment of any horse, mule, or waggon, cart sleigh or harness lost in service, except when the risk was to have been insured by the owner.

4th Sect. Extends the provisions of this and the former act, to calls of property lost, captured or destroyed in the wars with the Indian tribes subsequent to the 13th February, and prior to the first day of Sept. 1815, and the 5th & last Section, Provides that all claims of two hundred dollars or upwards, shall be reviewed by the Secretary of War, and may be confirmed or rejected by him.

I am Sir, most respectfully,

JOSEPH WATSON.

P. S. This agency will undertake to collect claims of the above description and all others on Government.

#### BLUE DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER has commenced the Blue Dying business, and dyeing of Black, on Short Street, below the Indian Queen Tavern, where he can accommodate all persons, in the above line—and will also clean and scour all kinds of cloth, upon the lowest terms.

I. MONROE.

April 1st. 14-3

#### JOHN STICKNEY,

HAS FOR SALE,

Clean FLAX-SEED for sowing.

HEMP do. do.

Also—

2000 weight of old COFFEE, of a fine flavor at the low price of two shillings per lb. at retail, & 2200 weight of LAMPBLACK, for cash or barter.

CASH will be given for all kinds of country produce—on Main street, and at his Paint Store, Short street.

April 7th, 1817.—14-4

#### For Sale.

ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED

#### TINNED SHEEPSKINS,

Of the best quality for Bookbinders or Saddlers use—also, some WHITE WETTING.

Cash will be given for untanned Deer skins.

Lexington, April 7th.—14-4

#### Woodland for Sale.

I HAVE for sale, about thirty acres of prime WOODLAND, about four miles from Lexington—For terms apply to

April 7—14-3

ACHILLES TANDY.

TAKEN UP by John Ashford, in Woodland county, near the road leading to Shawnee run ferry, a chestnut colored MARE, near 14 hands high, 2 or 10 years old, fine old shoes on behind, near hind foot partly white, has a star in the forehead, does not brand to be seen, paces naturally.

Appraised to \$25; before me, this 8th day of January, 1817.

A true copy from my Extra book, March 26, 1817.

R. M. THOMAS, J. P. W. C.

14-3

#### Jessamine County, Set.

TAKEN UP by William Jamison, a BAY MARE with a small star in her forehead, left hind foot white, about 14 1/2 hands high, and about 14 years old. Appraised to 12 dollars.

JOHN MEICALE, J. P.

January 15, 1817. 14-3

TAKEN UP by Isaac McCane, in Jessamine County, on clear creek, one BAY MARE, with blaze face, both of her fore feet white nearly to her knees, her left hind foot white, 8 years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, blind in the right eye. Appraised to twenty dollars, before me, this 30th day of December, 1816.

14-3

RICHARD LAFON

#### TOBACCO.

TAKEN UP, at the mouth of Raven Creek, by the subscribers, ten Hogsheads of Tobacco, about two supposed not to be inspected. The marks and numbers as follows:

	No.	Gross.	Tare.	Nett.
K. R. H. W. C. C.	773.	1480	110	1370
K. R. H. W. I. T.	366	1530	147	1383
K. R. H. W. I. C.	827	1710	156	1554
K. R. H. W. I. R.	957	1330	160	1170
K. R. H. W. C. H.	809	1370	200	1170
K. R. H. W. B. E.	277	1524	144	1380
K. R. H. W. W. H.	642	1305	151	1154
K. R. H. W. I. Y.	834	1302	123	1179

Gratz, F. Sneed & Co.

Two Hogsheads supposed not to be inspected, one marked with T. on one head, the other marked on one head T. W. with Tar also.

PHILIP BRINK.

RICHARD CHANDLER.

WALTER PRATHER.

N. B. We will dry and prize the above Tobacco in the best manner the circumstances of the place will admit.

March 31st. 13-3

#### REMOVAL.

#### JOSEPH FANCE, (Taylor.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has moved his shop from Mill street, to the corner of Mulberry and Water streets, where his business will be carried on with neatness and despatch, he trusts from his constant and undivided attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Lexington, April 7th.—14-4

To the heirs and devisees of Richard Cave, decd.

#### Take Notice.

THAT we shall apply to the honorable the court of Woodford, at their July term, next, for the purpose of appointing three commissioners, for the purpose of conveying to us, by deed, a certain tract or parcel of land in the said county of Woodford, including Cave's mill, and the conveyance of which the said Richard Cave, decd. executed his bond to the said Thomas Turnham. All the conditions of the contract on the part of said Turnham, having been complied with.

LEWIS PERRY.

SAMUEL TORRITT.

March 29. 13-3

#### YEST.

THE citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, can get any quantity of YEST fresh and fine, and of a superior quality, made fresh every day at the Alluv on Mills.

14-4

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

#### J. B. P. GASTON,

TAKES this method of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, that he is now preparing his BALLOON, and FIREWORKS, which he will exhibit to the public in the course of May next. He flatters himself that, as he will spare no pains to render the spectacle as brilliant as possible, he shall meet with that encouragement which has always distinguished the inhabitants of this state.

Particulars will be distributed in hand bills.

14-4

#### NOTICE.

THE late rise in the Kentucky River having carried away from several of the Warehousemen large quantities of TOBACCO, many hogsheads of which have been stopped and deposited on the margin of said river—it is earnestly recommended to those who have taken, or may take possession of the same, to dry said Tobacco, put it into complete order, to take it to some convenient Warehouse to be inspected, and carefully to retain the original marks and number of each hogshead respectively. On receiving the inspector's certificate, that this request has been complied with, in relation to such hogsheads as may be found to belong to the subscribers, they will pay to the person presenting such certificate the sum of Ten Dollars for each hogshead so preserved, and a reasonable price for the delivering the same. It is also presumed, that other owners of Tobacco so taken care of, will be equally disposed to compensate for such services, on communicating to Wilkins & Ernest and John S. Sneed & Co. at Lexington, the character of each hogshead as above.

JOHN W. HUNT.

GEO. G. TAYLOR & Co.

WILKINS & ERNEST.

JOHN S. SNEED & Co.

J. D. CLIFFORD.

JAN CLARKE.

J. S. T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, April 2, 1817. 14-4

#### IMPORTANT.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and the neighboring towns and counties.

THOS. T. BURNS, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Painting, Glazing, and Paper Hanging business, in all their various branches—Those having him in their custom, may depend on the strictest punctuality. His prices for paper hanging are as follows, viz:

In Lexington the side walls at 50 cents, ceiling at 75 cents per piece, in Frankfort, the side walls at 75 cents, ceiling at 1 dollar per piece—in Georgetown the side walls at 62 1/2 cents, ceiling at 87 1/2 cents per piece—in Paris, the side walls at 75 cents, ceiling at 1 dollar per piece—in Washington the side walls at 75 cents, ceiling at 1 dollar per piece—Mount Sterling, the side walls at \$1 25 cents, ceiling at \$1 50 cents per piece—Nicholasville, the side walls at 75 cents, ceiling at 1 dollar per piece—Versailles, the side walls at 75 cents, ceiling 1 dollar per piece, and in the country according to the distance.

Letters from the above towns will be strictly attended to, for signs or paper hanging, in the newest and most fashionable style; no pains shall be spared to please the public. Letters directed to me on Main-street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern and Mr. R. Ashton's carriage shop, adjoining Mr. Root's House.

THOMAS T. BURNS.

Lex. March 29. 13-3

N. B. The Printers in the above towns will publish this advertisement three times, and forward their accounts for payment.

#### ALEX. PARKER & SON.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their Store on Main-street, opposite the Court-house in Lexington, a large and well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens Ware.

China, & Hard Ware.

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices for cash.

Lex. March 29.—13-4

B. B. A quantity of Fox-Linen wanted, for which Goods and a part Cash will be given.

A. PARKER & SON.

#### The Subscriber

WILL DELIVER at his Laboratory, during the Summer, a course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and also give lessons on the Mathematics. With his lectures will be connected such Chemical experiments as tend to shed light upon various parts of Natural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first Monday of May, and be continued until the last week in September. The hour of attendance will be 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week except Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Orbits, Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render the course useful. The female part of his school shall continue to meet with his most assiduous care, the senior class in which, will, during the summer, be attending to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry, and the Belles-Lettres.

JAMES BLYTHE.

Lexington March 15. 12-4

#### Stop the Runaway.

ISRAEL GIBSON, a boy bound to me by the Fayette County Court, to the Spinning wheel making business, he is a lad about 16 years of age, brown hair, down look, very much addicted to lying, and will pilfer if he has an opportunity; had on when he went away a wool hat, black domestic cloth coat, white waistcoat, blue linen overalls. Whoever will secure said Boy in Jail and give me information so that I can get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded—Two and a half miles from Georgetown, Scott county.

R. HOLMES.

March 29. 13-4

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 15th, 1817.

Notice is hereby given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as are now due at the Loan Office in Boston, in the state of Massachusetts.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holder thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in Boston at any time prior to the 1st day of May, 1817, after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Secretary of the Treasury



## Kentucky Gazette.

"'Tis to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a wiser world;  
"News from all nations lumb'ring on his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 14

The Banks in this place resumed the payment of specie on Monday last—but a few hundred dollars have as yet been drawn from them, and that principally for change.

Col. JAMES MORRISON has been elected President of the Branch of the United States Bank in this place.

MARRIED.—In Washington City on the 27th March, the Hon. ISHAM TALBOT, a Senator of the United States from the State of Kentucky, to Miss ADELAIDE THOMASON.

It will be recollected, that it was stated some time ago by us, as a report, that the Senate had under discussion a Commercial Treaty, concluded with Sweden by our minister, Mr. Russell. We find it stated in some of the newspapers, that the treaty was rejected by the Senate. Not so, according to our information. The treaty was ratified, with the exception of one or more articles, which it is presumed are to be the subject of future negotiation.—*Nat. Intel.*

A case has occurred in New-York, which has caused its Senate to introduce "An act concerning the Shakers." One James Chapman had married Eunice Chapman, by whom he had three children—he then abandoned her, joining the society of Shakers in Neskauna, county of Albany; the children he took from her and concealed; he insisted that the marriage contract was annulled, and warned all persons against trusting her, as he would pay no debts of her contracting. This being upon the principle of that society, who hold that it is sinful to hold any intercourse with those who are not members, without, what they term a gift from their elders, and all married persons who join them are, therefore, absolved from the marriage vows.

To arrest the propagation of principles 'subversive of the peace and happiness of families and the order of society'—the bill enacts, that Eunice Chapman is divorced from her husband, but that she shall not marry during her life-time—and that any married person who hereafter attaches him or herself to the society of Shakers shall be considered as civilly dead, and his or her property disposed of as if such person were really dead, &c.—*Compiler.*

### STATE BANK OF INDIANA.

Governor Jennings has issued a proclamation declaring the Bank of Vincennes to be adopted as the State Bank of Indiana.

Commodore Chaney, in a letter to a friend in Boston, dated Port Mahon, Jan. 20, says that the Washington 74 'is the finest ship that ever floated, and the swiftest that he ever was in, and the best seaboat; that she proves to be the fastest ship in the wind, and beats all but the Java before it.'

A bill has passed the legislature of the state of New-York, abolishing slavery in that state, from and after the fourth day of July 1827, and thenceforth forever.

A respectable London paper says—"It is currently reported, and we believe not without some ground, that Ministers have resolved to propose some reform in the Parliamentary Representation, by annihilating the power of some of the rotten boroughs to send members, and conferring that privilege on some of the greater cities and towns, as Glasgow and Manchester."

### SUBJECTS OF LEGISLATION.

We are extremely glad to perceive that our legislature have not suffered the all-important subject of the Canal to sleep. Let us also hope, that the odious and barbarous practice of imprisonment for debt will be abolished at this present session. Let credit stand on the footing of mercantile discretion. Punish crimes, but not misfortunes; nor make the person responsible for debts contracted on a pledge of property. Let this principle be solemnly proclaimed, and credit will soon stand high—for every man will be afraid of forfeiting it.—*Col.*

From the New-York Gazette, March 26.

### IMPORTANT.

Captain Selby, of the Gazette, informs, that on the 16th instant, the day he sailed from St. Jago de Cuba, he was boarded by Commodore Taylor, of the privateer brig Fourth of July, and was informed by the commander, that the preceding day he spoke a British Packet, from England, the commander of which stated, that "all the south of France had revolted, and that the King and his family had been obliged to leave the country."

The natural question is, can this news be correct? We answer: that as far as Captain Selby's veracity is concerned, so far we know it is so. As to the probability of such an event, the reader will form his own opinion. There can be no doubt but that the packet may have arrived with news two weeks later than any received in the U. States.

### LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

BUFFALO, March 26.

By an arrival from Margareta, which port was left on the 10th of February last, we are politely furnished with the following interesting intelligence: On the 10th of February last, Gen. Bolivar with less than 1000 men, defeated the army of the royalists consisting of 3000, leaving on the field of battle 1000 men, who were killed, wounded or taken prisoners, and one general officer slain. Gen. Bolivar made an attack on some of the outposts in the vicinity of Cumana on the 4th Feb. and was defeated. He retreated towards Barcelona with a force amounting to 1200 men; the remainder were with Gen. Arismendi, 1 or 200 miles in the interior, and incapable of forming a junction at Cumana. Gen. B. dispatched an express to Arismendi with directions to join him at Barcelona, where he intended to risk an action with the royalists. In the mean time the fleet commanded by Admiral Brien lay off the mouth of the harbor ready for the reception of Bolivar and his army, if the result of the anticipated action should prove unfavorable. On the 10th Gen. Bolivar gained the convent about two miles from Barcelona, where he concealed with his forces. About 3 o'clock the royalists entered Barcelona, and began a dreadful massacre, supposing that Bolivar had made good his retreat. At 10 p. m. Gen. Bolivar entered the city about 1000 strong—secured the gates, and surprised the royal party. They were then committing the most shocking barbarities—the young and old, men and children,

even pregnant women were put to the sword. The royalists were at last compelled to force the gates of the city and make their escape, leaving 1000 men and officers killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Bolivar lost 3 colonels, 7 captains, and about 400 non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded.

Gen. Bolivar with his remaining force followed the flying enemy. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the royal army was again attacked by Gen. Arismendi, at the head of 1800 men, 800 of whom were cavalry, by whom the royalists were literally cut to pieces. They fled towards Cumana, the Patriots in full pursuit, and it is supposed that very few will reach that city. On the 12th Gen. Bolivar ordered Admiral Brien to be prepared to intercept the enemy should an attempt be made to escape by water, and to stop supplies from that quarter, while he would deprive them of supplies from the country. It is believed the royal forces will be captured or destroyed, and thus end the struggle for the present.

The royalists have at Cumana, 1 sloop of war, 3 gun brigs and 1 schr. not half manned. The second division of the patriotic navy consists of the Indian Lebre, of 14 1/2 pound carronades, and 1 long 12 pound travelling gun; the Decatur, mounting 2 long 18 pounders and four 12 pound carronades; the Diana, mounting 3 long 18 pounders; a prize brig called the Republic, carrying 12 carronades of 12 pounds; the schr. Mary Ann, of 4 guns, with all the privateers under the flag of Venezuela, and all well manned, and principally by Americans and French. The commanders were all Americans and Frenchmen.

A rumor was in circulation at St. Thomas, that the fleet had sailed from Lagaira, to the relief of Cumana, or to blockade the port of Margareta. This it is presumed will avail nothing, as it is confidently expected that before the Spanish fleet could work up to Cumana, it will be in the possession of the patriots. By a blockade of Margareta, the Spanish fleet will be compelled to divide their force into three squadrons, which would put the safety of the whole fleet in jeopardy. Gen. Bolivar in a letter to Admiral Brien, dated 12th, assures him that he shall by the 20th be in possession of Cumana. He may then march without difficulty to Lagaira, which not being in a defensible state, it is thought will fall an easy prey, and thus the independence of the Caracas be secured. We are further informed that on the 13th Feb. Peter who commanded a privateer out of the port of Margareta, was shot and beheaded for piracy. Admiral Brien is using every possible exertion to detect and bring to condign punishment, the pirates who have committed so many depredations in the West Indies; he has now three in close confinement, awaiting their trial. One man named Joseph, a black man by the name of Peter, and John Panell, formerly the commander of the Decatur—Admiral Brien has taken all the privateers into requisition, and will now grant no commissions. We are further informed, that on the 9th of Feb. the Decatur fell in with 3 Spanish brigs of war and fought them for one hour, before she could effect her escape; it is that if there had been but two vessels she would have brought them into Margareta. The Decatur did not receive much damage; some men were wounded. The Spanish vessels were much cut to pieces, and one actually ceased firing, and hauled off.

From the Bengal Hukarra (Messenger).

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16, 1816.

The following is an extract of a letter which has just reached us from an intelligent correspondent at Bishnir. It is dated the 15th August.

"Report says, that one hundred thousand Russians are arrived at Tiflis, that they are commanded by Constantine Palevitch, that they are resolved to make war with Persia, that this commander in chief is brother to Alexander the king, and is empowered to act as he pleases.—Wallachia and Moldavia the Russians have taken from the Turks, and we may expect to hear that they will shortly make further advances to the eastward—their ambition is well known, and now that they are at peace with their neighbors, they must find out employment for their immense armies."

"The Sultan of Muscat, has assembled all the Arab tribes, and is in person gone to take Bokhara; he has been severely beaten by some Wahabee horse; but is resolved to renew the attack, though he, and all his party, were obliged to fly to their boats, &c."

The article above, concerning Persia is probably from one of the *Ukhabers* (or newspapers) of Northern Hindustan, the writers of which are apt to anticipate the future, and give it an apparent reality in the present; these articles mix prophecy and fact so fantastically yet commodiously, that they assume all the external of absurdity while they cover warnings and counsels, the most grave and serious, such as the wise and sagacious only can discern, and which are concealed from the vulgar by their familiarity with extravagant and marvelous tales. It has been long foreseen that the Russian power would grasp some day at Persia; the distracted state of that ancient nation, renders it an object of no great difficulty to a power of such unity and resource as Russia and which can without doubt at any time establish its dominions over the Persians, to whom the rule of such a predominant power would operate as a blessing compared with the multitude of assassins which assume authority over its torn and distracted provinces. The English are very apprehensive of the approaches of the Russians, and the pretext of resisting the intrigues of the French in the north of Asia, has offered very convenient opportunities to send missions into Kabul, Persia, the countries bordering on the Caspian sea. Asia is destined before many years pass away, to undergo revolutions as stupendous as any in her long and eventful history—Asia, Minor and China, will probably before half a century be under European subjection as Hindustan is now.—*Aurora.*

From the Correo Mercantil of Cadiz, of the 24th December, 1816.

Cadiz, Dec. 23.

Letters received yesterday from Lisbon, dated the 14th inst. confirm the news of the successful entrance of the Portuguese troops into the fortress of Monte Video, and authenticate the following proclamation of general Lecor, and the captain general of San Pedro south of the Rio Grande.

### PROCLAMATION.

Without prejudicing individual interest, we proceed to take possession, in the name of his most Faithful Majesty our Lord, of the territory east of the river Plate. It has been a necessary measure adopted between the Cabinets of our Monarch and his Catholic Majesty, who subjects you to the dominion of a King, great, beneficent, and generous. Give thanks to the supreme arbiter of destinies. Our object is to put down the cry of discord and division which has unhappily been propagated among you. Let mutinous heads tremble at the sight of the arms of the great regeneration of public repose—you others remain tranquil in your houses and you shall be protected by the valour of your new brothers.

(Signed) LECOR.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

The following petition, addressed to the president of the United States, by the fourteen Americans, now confined in a Spanish prison at St. Jago de Cuba, was handed to us by a gentleman who arrived here from that Island, about ten days since, with a request that we would publish and then transmit it to the president. Not knowing the gentleman who was the bearer of the letter, and having no evidence of the authenticity of the documents, induced us to delay its publication until we could satisfy ourselves on these points. Having received such assurances touching its genuine character as we required, and having the statement which it contains, verified by a subsequent arrival from the same quarter, we give it insertion with pleasure, forwarding the original as directed, to the department of state, where we doubt not it will receive that attention to which it is entitled.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE U STATES.  
Petition of fourteen Americans now confined in the prison of St. Jago de Cuba.

HONORED SIR,  
We take the liberty to inform you of our sad misfortunes, confined in Cuba prison, at the inhuman mercy of the cruel Spaniards—Our first misfortunes are as follow: Our vessel being sold for the purposes of privateering, we were obliged to take passage in the schr. Margareta, Peter Anchor, commander, bound to Jamaica. To our sorrow, after being on our passage two days, the captain brought up his Carthaginian commission, and said he was bound on a cruise. Finding ourselves taken in this shameful manner, we concerted each other to leave her the first opportunity. On the 2d September, we captured the schr. Sophia, under Spanish colors, bound to Jamaica, with cattle on board; on the 3d of the same month, captured a Spanish brig from the coast, with one hundred and eighty negroes on board; the captain and owner ransomed the brig, &c. for \$1600; we allowed the boat to take the captain on shore at Cuba, under a promise that he would return with the money; the unjust agreement of the Spaniards, in place of the money, sent out a king's schr. of superior force and captured us; at the time of the capture four of the men got clear in the boat. Honored sir, now began the inhuman usage of the cruel Spaniards—cut and mangled to pieces with cutlasses, bound back to back till the blood run from under our finger nails, we are at present in Cuba jail, on the allowance of this savage nation, on half a pint of rice and beans, half cooked, for to content the sons of Columbia for 24 hours; without clothing, or any thing to hide our nakedness, in iron strong, &c.—no friends allowed to see us.

Honored Sir—we the unhappy petitioners, do humbly beg for the mercies of a free country, for which we have fought and valiantly conquered our enemies.

John H. Buckley, Nantucket,  
Deodat Townsend, Norfolk,  
Thomas Reed, New York,  
Benjamin Brown, do  
John Davis, Newport,  
William Handy, J. Carolina,  
George Wilson, New York,  
James Morris, Boston,  
John Bennett, Philadelphia,  
John Jackson, do  
John Anderson, New Orleans,  
John Dukes, New York,  
John Charles, New Orleans,  
Francis Barber, do

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U STATES.

WHEREAS, by the first section of an act of congress, passed on the 31st day of March, 1815, entitled "An act concerning the sale of the lands of the United States and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain public lands to be offered for sale.

WHEREFORE, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, and other acts of congress, providing for the sale and disposal of the lands of the United States south of Tennessee, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the public lands in the district east of Pearl river, bounded on the west by the Chickasaw river, on the south by the parallel of the 31st of north latitude, on the east by the Mobile and Tombigby rivers, and on the north by the creeks, Santa Rogue and Bogue Homo, (the one falling into the Tombigby and the other into the Chickasaw rivers) which have been surveyed and returned to the register of the land office at St. Stephens, and which have not been disposed of, or excepted from sale by law, shall be held at St. Stephens, on the river Tombigby, on the first Monday of July next, and continue till the said lands have been offered for sale.

Given under my hand the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.  
JAMES MONROE.  
By the President,  
Josiah Mingo, commissioner,  
of general land office.

PERMOUTH, Monday, Jan. 20, 1817.

One of the Kerry newspapers states, that more than 6000 acres, near the lately thriving and prosperous town of Tralee, have been surrendered, and are likely to remain unoccupied.

### CHATEAUBRIAND.

We have been told that Rousseau and other revolutionary writers, have destroyed all religion and thus have encouraged suicide. Let us hear M. de Chateaubriand. Speaking of Dyonisius the younger, when driven from Syracuse, he says: "He should have retired into some wild cave, to lament over his past faults, and above all to hide his tears; or rather he might, like the ancients, lie down and die. A man is not to be pined when he has the drug-gist or a vulgar shop at his door, and a few shillings remaining."—*Lon paper.*

The emperor of China is said to have refused to receive the British Ambassador lately sent to that quarter of the world with splendid presents for his Imperial majesty: of the presents, he would only accept the portraits of the King and queen of England.

### MASONIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an unanimous resolution of Temple Royal Arch Chapter, No 5, EXCELSIOR KILLICK, Jun. has been expelled from the said chapter, for anti-masonic and unworthy conduct; and all B. A. Masons are required to act towards him accordingly. Dated at Albany, the 25th of February, 1817.

By order of the chapter,  
M. B. STODOLSKY

### R. MARSH.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has a few dozen of excellent

Bottled Porter

At low prices, April 14.

## Laws of the United States.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

### AN ACT

To provide for the prompt settlement of the public accounts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March next the offices of accountant and additional accountant of the Department of War, the office of accountant of the Navy, and the office of superintendent general of military supplies, be & they are hereby abolished.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said third day of March next all claims and demands whatever, by the U States or against them, and all accounts whatever, in which the United States are concerned, either as debtors or creditors, shall be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the third day of March next, in addition to the officers in the Treasury Department, already established by law, there shall be the following officers, namely, four auditors and one comptroller.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the first auditor to receive all accounts accruing in the Treasury Department, and after examination to certify the balance & transmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificate to the first comptroller for his decision thereon; it shall be the duty of the second auditor to receive all accounts relative to the pay and clothing of the army, the subsistence of officers, bounties, and premiums, military and hospital stores, and the contingent expenses of the War Department; that it shall be the duty of the third auditor to receive all accounts relative to the subsistence of the army, the quarter master's department, and generally all accounts of the War Department other than those provided for; and it shall be the duty of the fourth auditor to receive all accounts accruing in the Navy Department, or relative thereto; and the second third & fourth auditors aforesaid shall examine the accounts respectively, and certify the balance, and transmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificate to the second comptroller for his decision thereon; and it shall be the duty of the fifth auditor to receive all accounts accruing in, or relative to the Department of State, the general Post-Office, and those arising out of Indian affairs, and examine the same, and thereupon certify the balance, and transmit the accounts with the vouchers and certificate to the first comptroller for his decision thereon: Provided, That the President of the U States may assign to the second or third auditor the settlement of the accounts which are now confided to the additional accountant of the War Department.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the auditors charged with the examination of the accounts of the War and Navy Departments, to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money in regard to those Departments, and of all debts due to the United States on monies advanced relative to those Departments; to receive from the second comptroller the accounts which shall have been finally adjusted, and to preserve such accounts with their vouchers and certificates, and to record all warrants drawn by the Secretaries of those Departments, the examination of the accounts of which has been assigned to them by the preceding section. And it shall be the duty of the said auditors to make such reports on the business assigned to them as the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments may deem necessary and require for the services of those Departments.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said auditors shall annually on the first Monday in November report to the Secretary of the Treasury the application of the money appropriated for the Military and Naval Departments for the preceding year, which shall be laid before Congress by him with the annual statement of the public expenditure.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States shall disburse all such monies as shall have been previously ordered for the use of the War and Navy Departments by warrants from the Treasury, which disbursements shall be made pursuant to warrants drawn by the Secretary of the War and Navy Departments respectively, counter signed by the second comptroller, and registered by the auditors respectively.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the first comptroller to examine all accounts settled by the first and fifth auditors, and certify the balances arising thereon to the Register: to countersign all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, which shall be warranted by law; to report to the Secretary the official forms to be issued in the different offices for collecting the public revenue, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein; he shall also superintend the preservation of the public accounts, subject to his revision, and provide for the regular payment of all monies which may be collected.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the second comptroller to examine all accounts settled by the 2nd, 3d, and 4th auditors, and certify the balances arising thereon to the Secretary of the Department in which the expenditure has been incurred; to countersign all warrants drawn by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, which shall be warranted by law; to report to the said Secretaries the official forms to be issued in the different offices for disbursing the public money in those Departments, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the persons employed therein; and it shall also be his duty to superintend the preservation of the public accounts, subject to his revision.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the first comptroller to superintend the recovery of all debts to the U States; to direct suits and legal proceedings, and to take all such measures as may be authorized by the laws, to enforce prompt payment of all debts to the U States.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the provision contained in the second section of the act passed 3d March, 1797, entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the settlement of accounts between the United States and receivers of public money," which directs that in every case where suits have been or shall be instituted, a transcript from the books and proceedings of the Treasury, certified by the Register, shall be admitted as evidence,

and be extended in regard to the accounts of the War and Navy Departments, to the auditors respectively charged with the examination of those accounts, and that certificate, signed by them, shall be of the same effect as that directed to be signed by the register.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the auditors of the public accounts shall be empowered to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses in any case in which they may deem it necessary for the due examination of the accounts with which they shall be charged.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause all accounts of the expenditure of public money to be settled within the year, except where the distance of the places where such expenditure occurs may be such as to make further time necessary; and in respect to expenditures at such places, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President, shall establish fixed periods at which a settlement shall be required. And it shall be the duty of the first comptroller to lay before Congress, annually during the first week of their session, a list of such officers as shall have failed in that year to make the settlement required by law.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That in the annual statement of all accounts on which balances appear to have been due more than 3 years, which the comptroller is now required by law to make, he shall hereafter distinguish those accounts, the balances appearing on which shall in his opinion be owing to difficulties of form, which he may think equitable shall be removed by an act of Congress; and where the debtors by whom such balances shall have been due more than three years shall be insolvent, & have been reported to Congress for three successive years as insolvent, the comptroller shall not be required in such case to continue to include such balances in the statement above mentioned.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the salary of the comptroller appointed by virtue of this act, shall be three thousand dollars per annum, and that of the auditors, each, three thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That all letters and packages to and from the comptroller and auditors herein before mentioned, be conveyed free of postage, under the same regulations that are provided by law for other officers of government, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to assign the several sums appropriated for clerk hire in the office of the accountant superintendent general of military supplies, & account of the navy, to the officers hereby created, to which their respective duties shall be assigned.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT

For the relief of James Villere.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the additional accountant of the war department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to audit and settle the claim of James Villere, on account of fuel used by the American troops, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said accountant be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of the said James Villere, on account of damages sustained by filling up a canal running through his plantation, by order of general Jackson and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, a reasonable compensation for opening the said canal, and one year's rent for such part of his plantation as was planted with sugar cane, and over flowed and destroyed in consequence of filling of the said canal.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid to the said James Villere, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

### AN ACT


For the relief of Joseph I. Green.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Department of War be, and they are hereby authorized to adjust and settle the claim of Joseph I. Green, for the damage done to his house in Plattsburgh, in the battle of New-York, under the orders of general M'Comb, in the month of September, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when ascertained, shall be paid to the said Joseph I. Green, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,  
JAMES MADISON.

**Military Plumes.**



JUST received and for sale at CHARLES CUMMENS' shop, next Captain Postlethwait's, PLUMES for field officers, white tip with red, and a few elegant white for general officers, and a few red plumes for captains and subalterns. His stock of Perfumes, Soap, Brushes, Razors, Combs, &c. is considerably increased and will be sold lower than can be purchased in the western country. Hair Cutting and Hair Work in all its varieties executed with neatness and dispatch.

**Fresh Olive Oil.**

Just received from New-Orleans, ALSO

Cheap Coffee, warranted good, selling off fast by wholesale and retail by

JOHN STICKNEY.

And also at his Paint store Short-street. Copal and Boot Varnish Wholesale and Retail. Paints and Oil as usual.

April 14th, 1817. 15-1\*

**PUBLIC SALE.**

WILL be exposed to public sale on Saturday the 25th inst. that valuable LOT OF GROUND, (below Patterson Bain's New Stable) fronting on Short Street sixty-six feet, and running back on Mehan's street, two hundred and eighty feet. This lot was late the property of Nelson Turner, and was conveyed to us as trustees to secure certain debts specified in the deed of trust. The title to this property is good and indisputable. The terms of sale will be a credit of two four and six months. The purchaser giving good endorser.

ASA PATNE,  
DANIEL M. C. PAYNE, Trustees.

April 14th, 1817. 15-2\*



## Advertisement.

I AM authorised by Mr. Francis Patterson of Green County, Ohio, to make sale of the LOT of GROUND adjoining the Baptist Meeting House, in Lexington, known as the plan of the said town by the number 20. It is an inlet about 60 feet on Main-street, and extends to Short-street, having the same front on each street.

This Lot will be sold on reasonable terms; and those wishing to obtain Lots to build on in Lexington, should make early application for this, as there are but few unimproved Lots in the place more desirable.

CHAS. HUMPHREYS.  
Lexington, Dec. 5, 1816. 52-17

## Lexington Lancaster SCHOOL and ACADEMY.

IT is with much pleasure I inform the inhabitants of this town and vicinity, that by the first of January, I shall have my NEW SEMINARY in a building to be occupied by all my school-rooms will be large, comfortable and well fitted for the purpose of teaching—the male and female departments separate, an accommodation that heretofore I have not had in my power to render. Having formed a connection with three gentlemen, whose acquirements entitle them to my highest confidence, I trust it will be in our power to give unlimited satisfaction to all who may favor the institution with their patronage.

In the female Academy will be taught English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Composition, Music and Drawing.

Terms of Tuition in the Lancaster School, 4 dollars per quarter, books, Writing Paper, Slates, &c. furnished. In the other departments, 6 dollars per quarter, music and drawing separate charges; nothing furnished except pens and ink. Semi-annual examinations will be held, and a regular set of books kept in the Lancaster School, showing the progress of the children in that department. A vacation of two weeks will be given after each examination. J. P. ALDRIDGE.

December 13, 1816—53  
The number of teachers, the several improvements in the Lancaster School and the great expense of the establishment will it is presumed, be a sufficient apology for the small alteration in the terms of tuition. A limited number of poor children of respectable parents, will as usual be received and taught gratis.

## Indian Queen Tavern.

BENJ. LANPHEAR,

Formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee House, HAS the pleasure of informing his friends and the public that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Bain, Esq. on the corner of Main-Cross and Short Streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honor him with their custom.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1817. 1-16

## THE RED RIVER

## IRON WORKS,

ARE now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation; making BAIL IRON, and, if not greatly superior to Dowsy or any other imported Iron. Any orders left with Mr. Macbean, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Persons left there will meet a speedy execution to the work.

THOMAS DEWEY, 53-17  
Lexington, December 21, 1816.

## NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber, lately from the state of New York, having rented Samuel Ayres' school room, a few doors from the corner of Main and Mulberry-streets, proposes to receive Scholars therein, both male and female, to be taught in one or more of the following branches of literature, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar & Geography—Also, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry with their application to mensuration of Heights and Distances, Surveying of Land and Navigation—Also, Mensuration of Superfices and Solids, Gauging, Dialing and Book-keeping by single or double entry. The subscriber having been engaged in the tuition of YOUTH about sixteen years, in several parts of America, in which he had the patronage and support of the generous public, certificates of which he can produce. For further satisfaction he refers to Samuel Ayres or Ephraim Allen, of this town. Feeling conscious that his diligent attention to his pupils will not fail to produce the desired effects. Every favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

An EVENING SCHOOL will also be held in the same room. CORNELIUS WING, 1-17  
Lexington, January 2, 1817.

## CARDING & FULLING

At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.

Wool carded at 6d. per pound. Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

## For Sale,

A quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens. THOMAS ROYLE. 34-17  
August 15, 1816.

## SELLING OFF,

FOR approved negotiable paper, on a credit of 60 days, the following articles, which were sold in at reduced prices, at New-Orleans, and will be sold equally low, in order to close the concern.

50 Crates Queens Wares, repacked, breakage taken out and assorted.  
8 Barrels 4th proof Brandy  
8 Quarter Casks, London Particular Tenneriff Wine  
4 Barrels Port Wine  
12 Boxes Claret, choice quality  
6 do Vin de grave  
6 do Champagne  
10,000 lbs. Green Coffee, in Bags and Barrel  
10 Barrels Brown Sugar  
6000 lbs. Best Green Coperns  
25 Boxes Raisins  
25 do French Prunes  
2 Boxes Parmesan Cheese  
10 Barrels Mackerel  
10 Kegs Scotch Herring  
20 do Pickled Salmon  
40 Ton Swedish Iron  
500 lbs. German Steel  
1 Box Onions Pils  
An Invoice of Hardware  
A quantity of Logwood and 40 Barrels Rozin—Also 40 Boxes Bakers Glassware—at cost and carriage. J. P. SCHATZEL & Co. Feb. 21

## TOBACCO.

THE highest price will be given for prime TOBACCO, at the Lexington Ware-house. DANIEL RALLSTEA  
J. n. 1, 1817.

## DOCTOR DUDLEY

HAS removed to Jordans Row, where he occupies the building adjoining Mr. Worstley, being the third house from Mr. Coyle's corner. Lex. March 29. 13-3m.

## For Sale,

TWO HUNDRED and FIVE acres of first rate LAND, about eighty acres cleared, on which is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Lard-house, Negro-house, Spring-house, new Barn and Hen-house, &c. One hundred and eighty-three bearing Apple-trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, Pear-trees, Cherry-trees, Damson-trees, and excellent never-failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Lexington road. A. BAINBRIDGE. 47-17  
Nov. 12.

## JULIUS GUINAND Watchmaker.

HAS for sale an assortment of the most fashionable 41

## Watches and Jewellery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

## Clock and Watch Materials

OF THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

All of which will be sold low at reduced prices.

He keeps his shop, two doors below Capt. Postlethwaits tavern, formerly occupied by Dr. Boswell as a shop and residence, where he makes and repairs CLOCK and WATCHES in the best and neatest manner. Lexington, Sept. 23. 39

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights, ALSO

## SEVERAL STONE MASONS.

Accustomed with erecting furnaces for an IRON FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted in contract with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of Wood, before November next. The above work is wanted near the main road leading from Louisville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louisville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick, or Marshall, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G. PRENTISS, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky. Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen. 53  
August 7th, 1816.

## FOR SALE,

On a long credit, by giving bond and approved security, an

## Elegant New Carriage.

Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or JOHN TODD, near Walnut-Hill. 40-17

## John Norton,

## DRUGGIST,

[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington]

HAS received an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Powders, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarf-needles, Spring and Crown Lances, Scissors and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000 lbs. Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash. August 17, 1816. 34-17

## B. KARRICK, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again removed to his old stand on Main-cross street, next door to Mr. Shaw's Hat Factory, where his old customers and others can have their work done in the neatest and most reasonable manner and on the best terms. TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES wanted. Dec. 16. 51

## Partnership Dissolved.

## THE PARTNERSHIP OF

## Ashton, Beach and Neille.

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—All indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorized to receive the same. R. ASHTON, JOSEPH BEACH, HUGH NEILLE. 10-17  
Lexington, March 21, 1816.

## The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

## NEW GOODS,

## CHEAP FOR CASH.

## E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as Senchaws, Lute-strings, Suruckers, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season. May 10, 1816. 20-17

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

## TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linnen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be supplied if the patriotic and economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adapt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactures of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linnen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory or to J. & T. G. PRENTISS. Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-17

## FOR SALE,

72 Acres first rate LAND—42 acres cleared. Situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession (if sold) can be given immediately, and if not sold it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington. D. 14. 51-17 W. M. TOD.

## SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

## DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

## JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory. 41  
October 10, 1814

## LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this extensive establishment are happy in announcing to the public that their Buildings are completed and their Machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and quantities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FELLINGS for papermakers, BILLIARD CLOTHS &c.—Also every description of PRINTING, WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and PLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best Machinery and Workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will however at all times exchange the goods of their Manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock on purchasing, or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS. August 27, 1816. 36

## The Third Volume

## Of Bradford's Edition of the

## LAW OF KENTUCKY.

THIS work is now in the press, and the printing nearly finished. The publication will be delayed a few weeks, in order to add to it the laws of the ensuing session of the general assembly. It will then comprehend all the General Laws which have been passed since the publication of the second volume, and the three volumes contain the whole statute-laws of Kentucky.

We have on hand a few copies of the first and second volumes. Gentlemen wishing to provide themselves with a complete copy of the laws will do well by applying soon, as they will remain a very short time on hand when the third volume is published. Nov. 18. 47

## Bear and Otter Skins

## WANTED.

S. J. W. & G. D. TROTTER & Co.

OFFER the highest price in CASH for prime BEAR & OTTER SKINS,

Delivered at their Warehouse. Lexington, Dec. 18. 1-17

## SILVER PLATING.

ANDREW M. JANVARY and JOHN C. NUTTMAN, Have commenced the

## Silver Plating Business,

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

## JANVARY & NUTTMAN.

Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of Brille Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mounting, &c. which they will dispense of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter. N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

## ENGRAVING

Of all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above. Lexington, Sept. 25. 40-17

## WEAVERS' GOODS.

JOHN MCLELLAN, (Cane and Steel reed) Maker, from Glasgow Scotland, respectfully informs the Weavers and Manufacturers of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced

## REED MAKING

in all its various branches, near Coldwells Spinning and Dyeing factory, head of Main Cross street, and Hill street, Lexington. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on being supplied with Reeds superior to any heretofore made in this country, and on the lowest terms—Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and with all possible despatch—Store-keepers & Commission Merchants finding a demand for the above article, can be supplied on the shortest notice, and lowest terms.

N. B. The subscriber has also on hand an assortment of good Cane Angling, any person having a demand for the same may be supplied, by applying as above. March 29, 1817.—13-34

## Rotterdam Hotel,

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above

WELL-KNOWN TAVERN,

No. 121, North-Fourth-Street.

(Between Race and Vine streets.) WHERE he will accommodate travellers, boarders, or lodgers, with private rooms, if required, either by the year, week, or day. He has extensive stabling, and buildings for horses and carriages; and hopes, by keeping the best liquors, and provisions, which the market affords, clean beds, and by constant attention to his customers to give general satisfaction, and merit a share of public patronage. BUEL ROWLEY. Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1817. 12-7W

## Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Foundry business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Snovi and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Mach nery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cup lo for casting iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same. EZRA WOODRUFF. 28-17  
Lexington, July 9th, 1815.

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to contract for a quantity of WHEAT, and CORN.—Also, PORK, BACON, and WHISKY, and a quantity of WHISKY BARRELS—for which they will pay the highest price in Cash, on delivery. J. & T. G. PRENTISS. 49-17  
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1816.

## FLOUR, CORN.

A QUANTITY of the above articles wanted, for which the highest price in CASH will be given.—They must be delivered on the Ohio or Kentucky rivers, before the 1st of March next.

## WILKINS & ERNEST.

They have on hand a small quantity of prime ORLEANS SUGAR by the barrel. Lexington, December 23d, 1816.—52-17



## Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

## Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

## TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual.—Two or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given. M. FISHER. Lexington, October 1, 1816. 7-17

## Notice is hereby Given,

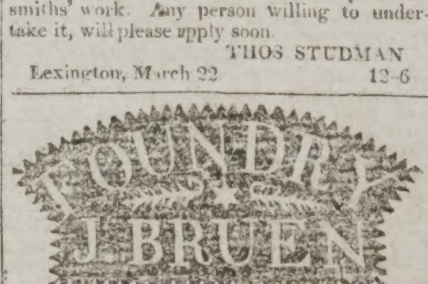
THAT the subscribers have been duly appointed administrators on the estate of Jonathan Powers Barland, dec'd.—Those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement, those that are indebted are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN JENCKES, JOS. S. BOHLAND, LEONARD WHEELER. Lexington, Jan. 22. 4-3m.

## Exchange.

THE Subscriber has from one to two thousand dollars worth of carpenters and brick-layers' work he wants done, for which he will give in exchange, the same amount in any kind of smiths' work. Any person willing to undertake it, will please apply soon.

## THOS. STEDMAN

Lexington, March 22. 12-6



HAVING commenced a FOUNDRY, in the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders Main street, wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he now carries it on in all its branches, that all kinds of BRASS and IRON MACHINERY may be had on the shortest notice, and in the best manner also BELLS for Taverns, Court houses, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. I will give the highest price in CASH for thin cast Iron, Copper Brass and Pewter. Lexington, Dec. 23d 1816.—52-17

## S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of Law. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn. 1-17  
Jan. 6, 1817.

## For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the whole containing 200 feet front on Water street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street; this ground will be so divided as to make Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger lots.

One third of the purchase money will be required in hand—on the balance, a liberal credit will be given of one, two and three years. The title is unexceptionable, the situation on one of the most improving streets in Lexington.—Apply to

WILLIAM MACBEAN, or JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH. June 20, 1816. 26-17

## Tobacco.

1000 hds. WANTED.—Enquire of

J. & T. G. PRENTISS. 3-17

## Flour, Wheat & Corn.

THE subscribers continue to purchase the above articles.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS. 5-17  
February 3d, 1817.

## Masonic Diplomas,

For sale at this Office.

## Dancing School.

JOHN DARRAC, (Professor of Dancing.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that his DANCING SCHOOL will be opened on Friday the 18th of October, at Mr. Cornelius Coyle's house, corner of Jordans Row and Main-street, where he proposes to teach the art of Dancing in all its various branches, with a variety of new and fashionable cotillions.

Persons desirous of being instructed are requested to apply at Mr. Coyle's Confectionary Store, Main-street, or to John Darrac at Mr. Wickliff's tavern.

An Evening School will be opened for a limited number of young gentlemen on an immediate application—this time would not permit him otherwise to attend.

Regular PRACTISING BALLS will be established as soon as his pupils are sufficiently instructed. October 7. 41

## THE WESTERN

## Piano-Forte Manufactory,

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter's Printing Office.

## T. L. EYENDON,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO-FORTES, (many years in London and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs ladies and gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano-Fortes; which for goodness, beauty, and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and no dearest—and equal to the best imported—made of better materials—stand the climate better—and 20 per cent cheaper—that he will meet that encouragement that skill, liberality, and industry may reasonably hope for from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant.

Dec. 27, 1816. 52-17

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desjardes, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalians.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

## JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. 16-17

## PAPER HANGINGS,

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that they have just received an elegant assortment of

## French and American Paper

Hangings,

Which they offer for sale at very moderate prices. Among them there are a few sets of the

Monuments of Paris, Views of the City and Bay of Naples, with an elegant representation of Mount Vesuvius.

Captain Cook's voyage in the Pacific Ocean, and a representation of his death by the Owyhee nation.

A view of the Chaise, Paul and Virginia, and some views in India. They also have received a few handsome figures for Chimney boards.

They have also received an extensive assortment of

## GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Teas, Coffee and Chocolate.

Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar.

Raisins, Almonds and Brunes.

Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Allspice, Pepper, Mustard, Cinnamon, Rice and Ground

Ginger.

Indigo, Alum, Madder, Brimstone, Copperas, Glue and Rosin.

Louche-ter, Scotch and Macbray Snuff.

Spanish and Common Segars.

McQueys best Chewing Tobacco.



# FAYETTE HOSPITAL.

THERE is no disposition which should appear to us more amiable, more worthy of admiration, than a zeal to diminish the amount of human misery. And, whatever may be the ideas of some, the writer of this article confesses that he feels upon himself obligations the most decisive and commanding, to second, according to his ability, every effort of such intention, and give to every plan of such exalted and holy aim, a scope, free as the air of heaven, and wide in its operations as the afflictions of our nature.

Under this impression, I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of commending to the notice and the kindest regard of my fellow-citizens, an enterprise, which has, for more than a year, enlisted the charity, and concentrated the zeal of a few among us, who are gathering around themselves something of that glory which invests the name of the immortal Howard. They wish to found a Hospital. They applied to our Legislature; and that Honourable Body granted them an act of incorporation. They have purchased a spot of ground, in the vicinity of Lexington, on which to erect their beneficent Institution; and we hear of their vigorous and animated exertions almost every day, in almost every direction.

They, no doubt, find, in the prosecution of their benevolent design, many a difficulty, with which it is not easy to combat—many an obstacle which only high effort can surmount—many a cold-blooded rebuff which would damp every thing but the bosom of charity. But I hope they will succeed. I trust the "FATHER OF MERCIES" will regard, with a propitious eye, this enterprise of benignity and compassion; and, according to it, his secret and almighty patronage, will gently bend, in its favor, the hearts of our whole community as the heart of one man. I flatter myself, then, that those friends of humanity, with whom the plan had its origin, and who have already given us such fine samples of activity and perseverance, will not be intimidated by occurrences of inauspicious stamp, where they had indulged themselves in the most sanguine expectations.

Gentlemen! Nothing should discourage you in this affair. It is a project of the noblest order; of the highest magnitude: It is worthy of all your exertions. Only call to your recollection those scenes of indigence and of misery which your own eyes have witnessed—those cases of lunacy and derangement which have fallen under your own observation—those sick bed tragedies where the "healing art" extended not its hand, and disease was permitted to revel in all its pangs unassuaged. Only call to your recollection those tender ideas, which, assembled before your minds, dissolved you all into pity, and first inspired you with the humane and magnanimous thought of founding a Hospital. Only call to your recollection—But why do I speak thus? Is it necessary for you to recal the melancholy spectacles of suffering humanity which preceded the origination of your plan of charity, and which convinced you of its absolute importance? Is it necessary for you to re-assemble around you those *old items* of wretchedness and want, in order to fortify your resolution, and animate afresh the vigor and the inflexibility of your exertions? Is it necessary to seek in the records of memory the aliment of your charity, and the arguments for a Hospital? No: every day accumulates upon your eye, upon your heart, those images of human helplessness; and multiplies around you the objects which bespeak your commiseration while all is silence, and which argue for a Hospital in a style of logic like that of inspiration, while the faculty of "lovely reason" lies under the wrecks of insanity. In this sense "day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night teacheth knowledge" to you of the necessity of the Establishment which has awoke your generosity and engaged your benevolent and concentrated efforts. You have been traversing our town in search of want and woe; and your ears have been open to reports of this kind from all quarters of our country. And what have you seen? what have you heard? You have made my heart bleed with the tales of woe which I have occasionally heard from some of you in the circle of friendship and private intercourse. I had no idea of the amount of helplessness in the bosom of our overflowing country, until I was enlightened on this melancholy subject by the details of your own observation. I feel deeply interested that you should be successful in your benevolent undertaking; and I will not believe it of my fellow-citizens, who have displayed on every occasion a generosity so impetuous and so magnificent—I will not believe it of them, unless I have the affliction of seeing it with my own eyes—that an enterprise for a Hospital, opened with industry and regularity, and pushed with a vigour which will always cover its Committee with glory, failed for the want of public patronage, and perished in the bud, smitten by the frost of our parsimony and neglect—the parsimony and neglect of Fayette County—the relief and comfort of whose poor was the object of distinct contemplation. Indeed I feel myself, at this moment, committing something like injustice against my

countrymen, in uttering a language which seems to carry in it the insinuation of doubt or suspicion with respect to the zeal and liberality which they will manifest in this affair. When it comes fairly before them, I augur, with almost prophetic certainty, only *one result*. You shall see that poor little old shed, in which you are able now to crowd only a very few of your poor and insane, expand itself, under the favour of a whole people, with the rapidity of enchantment into a capacious and splendid structure, which will admit all the lame—and blind—and deaf—and dumb—and those deprived of reason—and those oppressed with poverty; and in which they shall find a home, and what they need, until the second visit of Jesus Christ shall dispense to them a charity which will make ours unnecessary.

The committee have, of late, met with an event which was calculated to depress, in some measure, their energy; and throw a partial and temporary gloom over their lively anticipations.—It was the attitude which our County Court assumed at their last session in this affair. The committee had no doubt of finding, in the spontaneous liberality of their fellow-citizens, all the resources which were necessary for the completion of their benevolent design. They knew that to announce their intention, to unfold their plan, and tell the people that they were wanting contributions, was sufficient in order not to want them long. But, animated with a respect for the Judiciary of Fayette, and anxious that our COUNTY, as such, should have, through that Judiciary, a distinct, formal, and permanent representation in the government and conduct of the Establishment, they could not deny themselves the duty and pleasure of giving them the opportunity. They accordingly proposed to our County Court, at its last session, that they would contribute, from a county levy, the sum of 3,000 dollars, which would secure to them as a body, and as the proper representatives of the county, a share in the authority and management of the Institution proportioned to the amount thus contributed. The committee expected a cheerful and instantaneous compliance with the proposal; and that our Honourable Bench would manifest a warm and decided zeal not to let slip an occasion so fair of shedding glory upon themselves and the people whom they serve. But to the surprise and disappointment, not of the committee only, but of a multitude of others who expected to see a quick and elevated movement, our Magistracy seemed to be reluctant—full of precaution—timid—not to comprehend the thing;—and, after considerable discussion sustained by the gentlemen of the Bar, the measure obtained in its favour a majority of two only; and that moreover on the express condition that it should be submitted to a similar ordeal at the ensuing session of the Court. This affair, we say, has had an unfavourable influence upon the committee. It has shed a damp upon their glowing expectations; and made them fear that the preparations of their Hospital, which is already so much needed, may be embarrassed and delayed much longer than they had fondly hoped.—"The circumstance," say they, "of our County Court refusing to co-operate with us in this undertaking, and denying us their support on the ground that our Hospital is not to be a county Establishment, is calculated to ruin our prospects. We have always regarded it as a county Institution: the petition preferred to our Legislature exhibited it in this form; the act which incorporates us recognizes it in this form; the permission to levy a contribution for it on our citizens contemplates it distinctly and exclusively in this form; and it is to the inhabitants of Fayette that we intended to make the *appeal of charity*, and on their munificence almost entirely that we depended for a successful issue to our benevolent enterprise. It is on the bosom of their soil that we mean to locate our Hospital; and it was from the bosom of their charity that we expected to derive its support. But if the magistracy of our county determine that it is not a county thing—and on that assumption, deny it county aid—what is our situation? With what propriety? with what point? with what force?—can we make our appeal to the inhabitants of the County? The fact is—we are killed. The Legislature says we are of the county—the Court says we are not—and between these two adverse decisions we are left in such an ambiguous attitude that nobody knows what we are. And what can we do? The state does not know us, for we are of the county; and the county does not know us, for we are of the state: and thus we are hung up a dead carcass between hawk and buzzard."

Such are some of the gloomy reflections that have very naturally arisen in the minds of "the Committee of the Fayette Hospital." I am sorry, for their sakes, that our Court manifested so little promptitude and decision in seconding an enterprise the execution of which will do so much honor to us all. And that Gentlemen of the Bar, whose understandings have been a *good while* expanding and mellowing under the lights of the law, should have been so afflicted with doubts and fears with respect to the *genius* of this Establishment, is what we did not expect.

But we trust the Committee will not suffer themselves to infer from the affair of the Court, any impressions which might paralyze the vivacity of their hopes and the vigour of their exertions in the affair of the Hospital. This cloud will soon blow over. Of the integrity and uprightness of both our Bench and our Bar on this question, we do not entertain the most distant suspicion. Their hearts to a man are prepared to enter with alacrity and zeal into the scheme of humanity and mercy. But they would not commit their political wisdom; responsible to the public, they wish to see distinctly what they do. Let them alone. They will read the documents which go to define the character of your Institution. They will wake up their minds. Their voice will be one when they see you again. They will share in your glory. And the Hospital of Fayette County shall soon break forth a star, first of its kind in the western horizon, and of lustre mild and pure as the eye of charity.

ABDALLAH.



